(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2557.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1796.

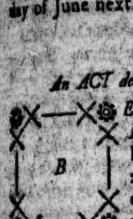
By the SENATE, December 21, 1795.

On motion, ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act declaring jurisdiction in civil cases, with the respective endorsements thereon, be published four weeks successively in the Annapolis, Baltimore Federal Intelligencer, and Easton news-papers, before the first day of June next.

By order,

H. WARFIELD, clk.

An ACT declaring jurisdiction in civil cases.



BE it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That the general court shall have original jurisdiction and cognizance of all real actions, actions of ejectment, and of all actions of waste, and of all actions of replevin, where the property replevied shall be appraised to above the sum of thirty pounds current money, and of all personal and mixed actions, except of trespass on real property as herein after provided, where the real debt, or thing in demand, or damages assessed, shall amount to the sum or value of one hundred pounds current money; but if any such action shall be brought in the general court, except as aforesaid, and the real debt, or thing in demand, or damages assessed, shall not amount to the sum or value aforesaid, the court shall, ex officio, order the plaintiff to be nonsuited.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the general court shall have original jurisdiction and cognizance of all actions of trespass on real property where the title to the land is in question, and also where the damages assessed shall amount to the sum of twenty pounds current money, but if any such action shall be brought in the general court, and the title to the land shall not be in question, and the damages assessed shall not amount to the sum aforesaid, the court shall, ex officio, give judgment for the damages only, and may, in their discretion, adjudge that the plaintiff shall pay the defendant his costs.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the several county courts shall have original jurisdiction in all cases whatever, not now within the jurisdiction of a single magistrate.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That if any person shall commit any trespass on real property, or shall assault and beat the person of another, and shall remove from the county where such property lies, or where such assault and battery was committed, the person injured may, at his option, sue such trespasser in any county of the shore where he or she may be found, or issue a writ from the county court of the county, or from the general court of the shore, where such trespass was committed, directed to the sheriff of the county where the defendant resides, and returnable to the general or county court from whence it issued, any thing herein before to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

V. *And be it enacted*, That no action commenced in any county court shall be removed by the plaintiff by certiorari, unless with the consent of the defendant, entered on the record, on producing the certiorari, and where the real debt, or thing in demand, or actual damages claimed, shall amount to the sum or value of one hundred pounds current money; and if any action shall be removed to the general court by the plaintiff in which the real debt, or thing in demand, or damages assessed, shall not amount to the sum or value aforesaid, the said court shall, ex officio, adjudge that such plaintiff be nonsuited.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That no action commenced in any county court, except of dower, ejectment, replevin, or for trespass on real property, shall be removed by the defendant, by certiorari, or habeas corpus, unless before issue joined, and where the real debt, or thing in demand, or actual damages claimed, shall amount to the sum or value of one hundred pounds current money; but any defendant in an action of dower, ejectment or replevin, where the property replevied shall be appraised to above the sum of thirty pounds current money, or for trespass on real property, may remove any such action to the general court, at any time before issue joined, on paying the costs accrued in the county court before such removal; and any plaintiff in any action of dower, ejectment or replevin, where the property replevied shall be appraised to above the sum of thirty pounds current money, or for trespass on real property, may, without the consent of the defendant, remove any such action to the general court, at any time before issue joined, on paying the defendant all the costs accrued in the county court before such removal, any thing herein before to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That no appeal or writ of error shall lie from any judgment of any county court, in any personal action, to the general court, unless on the oath or affirmation, of the party, if defendant, or his attorney, that the appeal, or writ of error, is not brought for delay, and if on any such appeal, or writ of error, judgment shall be affirmed, the appellee shall recover double costs.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the sheriffs of the several counties of the western shore for the time being, shall summon as grand jurors, to attend the general court for the said shore at the spring session, at least fifteen days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said courts, as follows, to wit: One from Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Harford and Saint-Mary's counties; three from Montgomery, Charles and Calvert counties; and four from Baltimore, Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties; and the said several sheriffs are hereby required to summon and return to the said court, for such grand jurors, free white male citizens of this state, and inhabitants of their respective counties, and such only as are from their education, knowledge, information and experience, most capable and best qualified to discharge the important trust and duty of grand jurors; and the said sheriffs shall summon no person unless above twenty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and who has not a freehold of above one hundred acres of land in his county, or property in the county assessed to above the value of five hundred pounds current money.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That the sheriffs of the several counties of the eastern shore for the time being, shall summon, as grand jurors, to attend the general court at the spring session for the said shore, at least ten days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said court, as follows, to wit: Two from Cæcil, Kent, Worcester and Somerset counties; three from Dorchester and Caroline counties; and five from Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties; and the said several sheriffs are also required to summon, for such grand jurors, persons above described, and having the same qualifications as above mentioned and prescribed.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the sheriffs of the several counties of the western shore for the time being, shall summon, as petit jurors, to attend the general court for the said shore, at least fifteen days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said court, as follows, to wit: Two from Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Harford and Saint-Mary's counties; four from Montgomery, Charles and Calvert counties; and six from Baltimore, Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties; and the said several sheriffs are hereby required to summon for such petit jurors persons above described, and having the same qualifications as above mentioned and prescribed for grand jurors, and most capable and best qualified to discharge the important trust and duty of petit jurors.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That the sheriffs of the several counties of the eastern shore for the time being, shall summon, as petit jurors, to attend the general court for the said shore, at least ten days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said court, as follows, to wit: Two from Cæcil, Kent, Worcester and Somerset counties; five from Dorchester and Caroline counties; and seven from Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties; and the said several sheriffs are hereby required to summon for such petit jurors persons above described, and having the same qualifications as above mentioned and prescribed for grand jurors and petit jurors for the western shore, and no challenge shall be allowed to any juror, summoned in virtue of this act, for want of freehold.

XII. *And be it enacted*, If any sheriff shall neglect to summon and make return of the best and most capable men in his county to be grand and petit jurors, according to the directions of this act, he shall, for every such neglect of duty, be fined by the general court, not exceeding one hundred pounds current money; and if any person so summoned as a grand or petit petit juror shall not appear, or appearing shall depart the court without the leave thereof, such person so offending may be fined by the court, in their discretion, not exceeding the sum of thirty pounds current money.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That no person qualified to be a grand or petit juror, according to this act, shall be exempted from such necessary and important duty, except only the governor and the members of the general assembly and the council, and any principal, vice-principal, professors, tutors and assistants, in any college or seminary of learning, and any school-master or practising attorney, physician or surgeon, and any judicial or civil officer of this state, or of the United States, during their continuance in their respective stations or business; and except also as is hereafter provided.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That the general court, with the consent of parties, or without their consent, (if the case is not of great importance and difficulty,) may in their discretion, order any action, personal or mixed, that is ready for trial, and in which issues in fact only are joined, to be tried in the county where the plaintiff or defendant resides, (or if justice requires, in any other county,) and such order shall be entered on record, and thereupon, and in virtue thereof, the clerk of the said court shall make out a transcript of the proceeding, under his hand and the seal of the said court, together with a copy of all depositions, (if any,) taken in such cause, and shall deliver the same to the plaintiff, or his attorney, when required, and the plaintiff, or his attorney, shall produce the said transcript, and copies of depositions, (if any,) to the clerk of the county court of the county to which such cause shall be ordered for trial, at the county court to be held next after such order, and on or before the first day of the sitting of the said court, and when produced, the clerk of the said county court shall file them, and enter such action on his docket, and the said court shall proceed to the hearing, trial and determination thereof, and give such judgment, and award execution thereon, returnable to the said court, or to any other county court, in the same manner as if the said action had been originally commenced and carried on to issue in such county court, and the defendant had resided therein or removed thereout after such judgment; and if any plaintiff, or his attorney, shall not produce such transcript as above directed, upon motion in the general court, and due notice thereof given, the said court shall give judgement for the defendant, as in cases of nonsuit, unless the said court shall, upon just and reasonable terms, allow any further time or times for the trial of such action, and if the plaintiff shall again neglect to try his action, the court shall proceed to give such judgement as aforesaid, and all such judgments shall be of the like force and effect as judgments upon nonsuit, and of no other force or effect; and the plaintiff or defendant in such action may issue subpœnas for witnesses, either from the general court or from such county court, and on non-attendance the said county court may issue attachment, either to their county or to any other county, to compel the attendance of such witnesses; and if such action cannot be tried with justice to the parties from want of testimony, or from some defect in plots or the pleadings, the said court may continue such action in the same manner as they can continue any other action in their court, and may grant amendments for the trial of the merits in all proceedings whatsoever before verdict, and if any amendment is made after a jury is sworn, a juror shall be withdrawn, and the said court may take such further order, in their discretion, as justice requires; and on the trial of such action either party shall be entitled to a bill of exceptions, and on appeal, or writ of error, the clerk of the said court shall return the transcript, together with all depositions, (if any,) annexed thereto, to the clerk of the general court, with a transcript of all the proceedings in the said county court in the said cause, under his hand and the seal of the said county court; and upon such transcript the said general court shall proceed to give judgment as is by law directed in appeals or writs of error from the county courts; and the clerk of the county courts, receiving any transcript from the general court, shall enter the same on his records, together with all further proceedings in such actions; and any action ordered to any county court for trial, shall be continued in the general court until the transcript shall be received and filed in the county court; and all costs incurred in the general court shall be taxed, included and recovered, with the costs incurred in the county court.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the general court, on application of either plaintiff or defendant, at any time, and upon satisfaction being given to the court, by affidavit, affirmation, or otherways, that a witness, (who shall be named,) is a material and competent witness in such cause, residing within the state, and not able to attend the court from age, sickness, bodily infirmity or accident, or without great danger of health, to order the deposition of such witness to be taken, on interrogatories, in writing, before some justice of the peace where such witness resides, on such notice to the adverse party as the court may think reasonable; and every deposition taken according to the order of the court, shall be good and legal evidence on the trial, in the same manner as if the witness was produced and examined in open court.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That either plaintiff or defendant may require that a special jury be selected or struck in the following manner, to wit: The clerk of the general court shall make out and deliver to the parties, or their attornies, a list of all the petit jurors attending the court, and they may agree on any twelve in the said list for the trial of the cause, and if they appear they shall be empannelled and sworn as the jury, but if any of them do not appear, then the said parties, or their attornies, may agree on any other in the said list in the place of such as do not appear, and the juror or jurors so chosen shall be added to the pannel, and sworn in the cause; and if a jury cannot thus be selected by choice, then one shall be struck in the following manner, to wit: The clerk shall furnish a list of all the jurors attending the court to the parties, or their attornies, and they may, in the presence of the clerk, alternately (the plaintiff, or his attorney, beginning first,) strike out from the list the names of all the jurors except twelve, who shall, if they appear, be empannelled and sworn on the jury, but if any of them do not appear, or if any of them are set aside on challenge, the said parties, or their attornies, may again strike out of the list, in the same manner, until there shall be no more left than will make up the

deficiency, and if any of them do not appear, or are ſet aſide on challenge, the parties, or their attornies, may again ſtrike out, as before, and ſo, toties quoties, in like manner, until a jury be obtained; and the jurors ſo ſtruck ſhall be empannelled, and ſworn as the jury to try the cauſe.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That on the application of either plaintiff or defendant the general court may, in their diſcretion, in any action between merchant and merchant, or between any merchant and his factor or agent, reſpecting mercantile dealings and tranſactions between them that are of great importance, and intricate from the length or multiplicity of items or particulars, or that will probably involve ſome new and difficult queſtion of law, and alſo in other ſpecial and ſimilar caſe of difficulty and intricacy, (although not between merchants, or a merchant and his factor or agent,) iſſue a ſpecial venire facias, directed to the ſheriff of any county, or, if neceſſary, to ſheriffs of different counties of the ſhore where ſuch action is to be tried, to ſummon and return a jury of merchants to attend the ſaid court on a day to be appointed and mentioned in ſuch writ, for the trial of ſuch cauſe, and ſuch ſheriff ſhall, in virtue of ſuch precept, ſummon and return twenty-four, or ſuch number as the court ſhall direct, of the moſt reſpectable and experienced merchants of his county, citizens of this ſtate, above the age of twenty-five, and under fifty-five years, and having a freehold of above one hundred acres of land in his county, or property in the county aſſeſſed to above five hundred pounds current money, and out of the ſaid jurors, or ſuch of them as ſhall appear, a jury may be agreed on or ſtruck in the manner herein before directed, and the jury ſo agreed on or ſtruck ſhall be empannelled and ſworn as the jury to try ſuch cauſe; and all the expence of ſuch jury ſhall be paid by the parties equally, or in ſuch proportion as they ſhall agree, but if they do not agree, then the whole expence ſhall be paid by the party applying for ſuch jury; and if any perſon returned ſhall not appear, or after appearance ſhall wilfully withdraw from the preſence of the court, ſuch perſon ſo offending may be fined by the court, in their diſcretion, not exceeding the ſum of fifty pounds current money.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That the ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties for the time being ſhall annually, and upon the firſt day of the ſitting of their reſpective county courts in the ſpring of the year, return an alphabetical and true liſt, in writing, of the chriſtian and ſurnames of all perſons in their reſpective counties, qualified, according to this act, as grand and petit jurors in the general court, to their reſpective county courts, and the ſaid courts are hereby required carefully to examine the ſaid liſt, and diligently to inquire if any perſons qualified to be jurors are omitted, and whether any perſons not qualified to be jurors have been inſerted, and if they find that any have been omitted, they ſhall order the ſheriff to add them to the liſt, and if they find that any have been inſerted by miſtake, who ought to be omitted, they ſhall order the ſheriff to ſtrike out ſuch perſon from the ſaid liſt; and to obtain full information on this ſubject, the ſaid courts may examine the ſaid ſheriff, and his deputies, or any other perſons, (on oath or affirmation,) and if it ſhall appear to the ſaid courts, that the ſaid ſheriff wilfully omitted out of any ſuch liſt any perſon or perſons whoſe name or names ought to be inſerted, or that the ſaid ſheriff wilfully inſerted any perſon or perſons who ought to be omitted, the ſaid courts ſhall fine the ſaid ſheriff for every perſon ſo omitted or inſerted in ſuch liſt contrary to the meaning of this act, not exceeding five pounds current money; and if any ſheriff ſhall take any money, or other reward, for omitting or inſerting any perſon in his ſaid liſt, ſuch ſheriff ſhall forfeit not exceeding fifty pounds current money for every ſuch offence; and the ſaid county courts ſhall direct the clerk of their county immediately to enter ſuch liſt (with the corrections, if any,) among the proceedings of the ſaid court; and the ſaid clerk ſhall forthwith thereafter deliver the original liſt (with the corrections, if any,) to the ſheriff of his county, for his government in returning of grand and petit jurors to the general court; and ſuch ſheriff, immediately on receiving the ſaid liſt, ſhall cauſe the ſame to be entered faithfully, fairly and alphabetically, in a book to be kept by him for that purpoſe, and ſuch ſheriff ſhall deliver the ſaid original liſt to the clerk of the general court; and if any clerk of any county, or any ſheriff, ſhall neglect any duty above required, ſuch clerk or ſheriff ſhall forfeit not exceeding fifty pounds current money for every neglect; and if any ſheriff ſhall ſummon and return any perſon to ſerve as a grand or petit juror to the ſaid court, whoſe name is not inſerted in ſuch liſt, ſuch ſheriff ſhall forfeit not exceeding fifty pounds current money for every offence; and every ſheriff ſhall enter or regiſter in a book to be kept by him for that purpoſe, in alphabetical order, the names of ſuch perſons as ſhall be ſummoned, and ſhall ſerve as jurors; and the ſaid ſheriffs ſhall ſo conduct themſelves in ſummoning the reſpective jurors from thoſe whoſe names are entered in the ſaid liſt, as to prevent, as far as poſſible, a burthen or hardſhip from falling on individuals, as far as is conſiſtent with his chief duty of returning the moſt capable and beſt qualified as he is herein before required; and if any ſheriff, or his deputy, ſhall, directly and indirectly, take or receive any money, or other reward, to excuſe any perſon from ſerving, or being ſummoned to ſerve, as a grand or petit juror to the general court, or under that colour or pretence, ſuch ſheriff, or deputy ſheriff, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit fifty pounds current money for every offence; and every ſheriff, on going out of office, ſhall deliver to his ſucceſſor (when required,) the book containing the ſaid liſt, and the regiſter of the ſervice of the ſaid jurors during his being in office, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money, and on the death of any ſheriff, his executor or adminiſtrator ſhall alſo (on demand) deliver to the ſucceſſor the ſaid liſt and regiſter, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money; and any of the ſaid fines may be impoſed by the general court on any clerk, ſheriff or his deputy, or on the executor or adminiſtrator of any ſheriff, on examination and proof of ſuch offence in a ſummary way; and the levy courts of the ſaid counties may make ſuch allowance to the ſaid ſheriffs and clerks, for the execution of the aforeſaid duties, as they may think reaſonable.

XIX. *And be it enacted*, If any perſon not qualified to ſerve on juries according to this act, or exempted from ſuch duty, ſhall find his name mentioned in ſuch liſt, or being qualified, ſhall be ſo circumſtanced in other reſpects as to make it improper to ſummon him as a juryman, ſuch perſon may apply to the county court to which ſuch liſt was returned, and the ſaid court, upon ſatisfaction, by the oath of the party complaining, or other proof, that he is not qualified to ſerve, or that he is exempted, or ought to be exempted from ſerving as a juryman, ſhall order his name to be ſtruck out or omitted in ſuch liſt, and on producing a certificate of ſuch order to the ſheriff, he ſhall immediately ſtrike ſuch perſon out of his liſt.

XX. *And be it enacted*, If by any means of challenges, or default of jurors, a ſufficient number of jurors ſhall not appear, in any criminal or civil caſe, the general court may award a talees, directed to the ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county, or to the ſheriff of Talbot county, as the caſe may be, to ſummon and return ſo many of his county as will make up a full jury, and the ſaid talees ſhall be liable to the ſame challenges as the principal jurors; and if any perſon returned ſhall not appear, or after appearance ſhall wilfully withdraw from the preſence of the court, ſuch perſon ſo offending may be fined by the court, in their diſcretion, not exceeding the ſum of twenty pounds current money.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That the ſheriffs of the reſpective counties in this ſtate ſhall ſummon and return, as grand and petit jurors to their reſpective county courts, the beſt and moſt capable perſons mentioned in the liſt above directed to be taken, ſubject to the ſame proviſions and penalties reſpecting the ſame, preſcribed in their duty in ſummoning the jurors to attend the general court; and a ſpecial jury may be ſelected or ſtruck in any county court, at the requeſt of the plaintiff or defendant, in the ſame manner as above provided in the general court.

XXII. This act to continue for ſeven years, and until the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly thereafter.

By the ſenate, December 2, 1795: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

H. WARFIELD, clk.

By the ſenate, December 16, 1795: Read the ſecond time and will paſs.

By order,

H. WARFIELD, clk.

By the houſe of delegates, December 18, 1795: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the houſe of delegates, December 21, 1795: Read the ſecond time and will not paſs.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

MANHEIM, *October* 19.

AT three o'clock yeſterday morning, one of the French camps on the river Necker, was ſurpriſed by the Auſtrians, who took advantage of a thick fog, and had beſide a large body of horſe. The French fell back within the guns of the town; they fought obſtinately from five until eleven o'clock in the morning, and the loſs muſt of courſe have been very great on both ſides. The Auſtrians attacked at once, towards the gate of the Necker, and that of Heidelberg. The fog was ſo opaque, that in ſpite of a conſtant fire from the fortifications, they drew near enough to pour into the town two or three bomb-ſhells. By twelve o'clock the fog diſſolved, and the Auſtrians retired. The French had been relieved by the regiment of caribineers, and ſome battalions of infantry. General Diſſix commanded in the engagement. The French have forced them to retreat, though much more numerous, ſuperior to them particularly in cavalry. Some priſoners arrived at Manheim in the afternoon. It is reported that the Auſtrians fortify their poſition on the heights of the Gibbet, in order to keep the French back nearer the fortreſs. The cannonade began again by four o'clock in the afternoon, and the Auſtrians advanced a little, but were forced to fall back, and about ſix o'clock retired to the neighbouring villages. General Pichegru continues here, though his general quarters have been removed to Nunſtadi.

To day all is quiet.

Oct 20. The armies were yeſterday in battle array, the light horſe only engaged in ſkirmiſhes. The Auſtrians at laſt fell back as far as one league, and left the fortifications they were erecting on the heights of the Gibbet at a quarter of a league diſtant from Manheim. It is reported, that on the evening their cavalry, as they were diſpoſing themſelves to ruſh on the caribineers, have been much injured by unexpected vollies of muſket ſhot.

AMSTERDAM, *October* 22.

We have official intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, received by the committee for the marine department—The governor who is not an Orangiſt, informs, that the inhabitants are well affected towards the new order of things: There had indeed been ſome diſſentions among them, but they happily ſubſided on the appearance of an enemy, and were determined to make an obſtinate reſiſtance.

Letters from Surinam inform, that the inhabitants of that colony are well diſpoſed, and their courage revived by the arrival at Cayenne of three French frigates and twelve hundred troops. Collot and Billaud, are arrived at the place of deſtination.

COLOGNE, *October* 21.

Laſt night was a general illumination. The Auſtrian army under general Clairfayt has croſſed the Rhine and arrived here. The French have withdrawn their troops from the left of the Rhine, above Andernach, as intelligence had been received from Manheim, that general Wurmſer had defeated general Pichegru; the particulars of which are not yet known here, which would make their poſitions in thoſe environs very dangerous.

Laſt night general Clairfayt received intelligence that the French had taken poſt and encamped on the other ſide the Rohr, beyond Juliers, the ſame poſition which general Miranda took three years ago, under general Dumourier. This morning the Auſtrians marched out of this city, joined by 8000 citizens, who are put in different battalions to fill up the loſſes. It is ſuppoſed they are gone in purſuit of the French.

October 28.

This moment the bells are ringing here, as the news is arrived that the French were attacked on the 26th inſtant, on the Rohr, by the Auſtrians, and after two hours diſputing the ground, have made a precipitate retreat towards Aix-la-Chapelle.

October 30.

The loſs of the French, in the battle of the 26th inſtant, was 1370 killed, 1680 wounded, and 700 taken priſoners, with 28 pieces of cannon; the Auſtrians have purſued them, and entered the 28th in the evening, Aix-la-Chapelle, which is evacuated by the French, who are ſtill retreating.

Very extraordinary accounts are arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle from Maeſtricht; that the inhabitants having received the news of the Auſtrians croſſing the Rhine, and being joined by 2400 Dutch ſoldiers there in garriſon, had in the night ſurrounded the 3500 French national ſoldiers in that garriſon, made them priſoners, and offered the ſurrender of Maeſtricht to general Clairfayt. We doubt, however, the truth of this news, but it is an undoubted fact that the Auſtrians are received at every place with open arms.

PARIS, *October* 27.

The king of England has thought proper to have three different opinions—one peaceful, as it reſpects Hanover—another for negotiation, as it reſpects Bremen—and a third warlike, as it reſpects Great-Britain. How he can reconcile three ſuch diſcordant opinions, cannot be eaſily accounted for, unleſs it be granted that his brain is turned, and that he is likely to be again ſeized with the *royal mania*.

The queen of Portugal continues in the ſame ſtate of indiſpoſition, under which ſhe has laboured for ſome time paſt. The direction of all the affairs of that government is confided to the prince of Braſil, and a council.

LONDON, *November* 5.

On Tueſday evening a veſſel arrived from Dover. The paſſengers on board this ſhip bring the news of a report having prevailed at Oſtend, accompanied by circumſtances that procured it general belief, of ſeveral attacks having been made by the Auſtrians on the French, which ended in the total rout of the latter. Thirty-five thouſand men, or, according to ſome accounts, forty thouſand, are ſaid to have been loſt, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, on the part of the vanquiſhed, who have loſt all their magazines, ammunition, &c. It is added, that the panic was ſo great among the French that they fled in all directions, and that numbers of them had croſſed the Rhine, without arms or proviſions.—When we conſider that the French were in a manner deſtitute of cavalry, and that the Auſtrians had taken care to collect a moſt formidable body of horſe, the advantage to be derived from this circumſtance over a retreating army, renders the account of the numbers ſtated to be loſt by the former, extremely probable.

We find upon further inquiry into the circumſtance of the above information, that Clairfayt had firſt attacked the French, and driven them with great loſs to Manheim, where Wurmſer had attacked them again, and in both attacks the French had met with the moſt ſignal defeats.

The report at Oſtend was, that the Louis was 4300 livres in aſſignats.

The paper of the 28th mentions, that the conſtitution had been put in force on the 27th ult.

We underſtand, that by the ſame veſſel which brought this account, French papers of the 28th and 29th ult. were received, by which it appears, that a general wiſh for peace prevailed at Paris, and that the Pariſians were, almoſt univerſally clamorous for the eſtabliſhment of the new conſtitution. Hence it would ſeem as if the conſtitution, which was to have been put in force on the 27th, had by the intrigues of thoſe who were anxious to retain the power which they had been ſo long accuſtomed to exerciſe, been referred.

General Menou, who had been arreſted on a charge of having favoured the ſections, which the convention had employed him to reduce, has been tried and acquitted, to the great ſatisfaction of the people of Paris. The circumſtance of this acquittal, by a military commiſſion, and that of the ſatisfaction evinced by the Pariſians on the occaſion, afford ſome ſatisfaction to the ſuppoſition, that both the troops and the inhabitants of

the metropolis are well disposed to the moderate party: though on the other hand, the delay attending the establishment of the new constitution, seems to indicate that the terrorists have triumphed.

Nov. 6. We are still without any further advices from the continent; but the news mentioned in our paper of yesterday, of the complete defeat of the French armies on the Rhine is universally credited, and scarce a doubt remains of the truth of it. We are told that so closely were the French armies pursued by the victorious Austrians, that they threw down their arms to facilitate their retreat.

A circumstance which tends very considerably to confirm this news is, that it has been announced in the convention that the French armies on the Rhine have met with a severe check, but that there were hopes that the disaster might be repaired.

November 7.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

On the authority of an evening paper of yesterday, we present the following articles, respecting the operations of the war between the French and Austrians, said to have been taken from German papers, brought over by a private vessel from Hamburg—for the regular mails are still due:

Marpurgh, on the Lahn, Oct. 16.

"Since the defeat of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, on the Mayn, they recrossed the Lahn, and took an advantageous disposition to secure their artillery, ammunition, and provisions; but general Clairfayt sent 27,000 horse over the mountains and forests, who, by forced marches, arrived in the rear of the French army, on the 15th instant, in the middle of the night. The 16th, in the morning, general Clairfayt made a general attack on their army in front, while the Huningarian cavalry fell on them in the rear, by surprise, and made a dreadful havock with their sabres, which obliged them to fly in confusion; a great part threw their arms away.

"This morning the returns were made of the loss. The Austrians have lost 1100 killed and 900 wounded. The French, 9700 killed, an immense number wounded, and 7300 taken prisoners. The Austrians are still on the pursuit. Seventy-three heavy cannon are taken, and all the provisions and ammunition."

Deutz, on the Rhine, Oct. 21.

We have had here, since the 17th, dreadful fights. The French army has taken flight from the Lahn, and their soldiers run in every direction; those who could get boats from Oberhakerstein down to this place, crossed the Rhine towards Bonn and Cologne, and immense numbers of wounded were brought here and sent over the Rhine to Cologne.

The 19th at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Austrian army arrived in pursuit of the French and cut off the remnant of their passage over the Rhine, of about 21,000 men, who made a stand and formed a square. At six o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the attack of general Clairfayt commenced, the little French army fought desperately with the greatest bravery till ten o'clock when they were obliged to surrender to the infinitely superior force of the Austrians, who killed 7000 and took prisoners 12,000, of whom 9000 are wounded—40 pieces of heavy artillery, all the camp equipage of immense value drawn from Holland, ammunition and magazine are left.

This morning, the 21st, at five o'clock, we received the intelligence that the French had left Cologne, by order of general Jourdan, last night, who has withdrawn all his troops from Baon up to Andernach, and the island near Neuwied, and has retreated towards Bergen.

12 o'clock.

This moment arrived here a deputation from the magistrates of Cologne, who invited general Clairfayt to take possession of the city of Cologne, and offered that 9000 men, citizens, able to bear arms, should join general Clairfayt.

BOSTON, *December* 29.

Copy of a letter received by his excellency governor Adams, on Saturday last.

Lisbon, October 12,

Esteemed Sir,

IT is with pleasure I inform you that Joseph Donaldson, Esq; the agent of the United States, on the 5th ultimo, concluded a peace with the regency and dey of Algiers. The Algerine batteries saluted the banners of the United States, which announced peace to the regency and sorrow to our polical enemies.

It will be observed, that the colours of the United States, are not free in the Mediterranean, until we are at peace with Tunis, Tripoli, and the Ottoman empire. The Tunisians have twelve sail of corsairs. They are often as far down as Barcelona, Alicant, Mahone and Toulon, therefore, American vessels should be on their guard, and not go farther up than Malaga, until we are at peace with all the Barbary states—when this is effected, there will be very extensive field of commerce opened to the enterprise of citizens of the United States.

Health, peace, and prosperity to the United States, ever prays, esteemed Sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Who was a captive in Algiers ten years and forty days.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 2.

Extract of a letter, dated Port de Paix, 18th December, 1795, to a merchant in this city.

"In addition to what I have already written you by this conveyance, I have to inform you for public information, that Anthoine Chaplin, captain of the French privateer Guillotine, that treated captain Mackeever, of the ship James, so badly, and of which I have already informed you, has for that action, as well as for his treatment of the ship Malleville, of St. Thomas, been condemned to fifteen months of imprisonment in chains, confiscation of his privateer, a fine of two hundred dollars, and all damages which accrued for the illegal capture of the above vessels. I this day saw him chained with a negro working in the street—in the same kind of dress in which he forced captain Mackeever to leave the privateer, and go on board an American vessel. So much for our Lavaux's justice."

Jan. 8. The eastern mail was yesterday much delayed by the storm of the night before. It was dark before the papers were ready for delivery from the post-office. They do not contain any additional light respecting the late wonderful news from London.

A recurrence to dates and distances, proves incontestibly, that it must have been fabricated in London, probably either to aid in discouraging some threatening tumult, or enable ministry to effect a loan.

Extract of a letter from captain William Penrose, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Algiers, September 9.

"Dear Sir,

"I take the earliest opportunity of informing you, that on the 3d instant Mr. Donaldson, the American ambassador, arrived here from Alicant, in a Ragusan brig, and on the 5th we had the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing the ensign of the United States displayed, accompanied with a royal salute from the castle, and this day a small vessel is dispatched express to colonel Humphreys at Lisbon, which vessel must return before the iron is to be taken from our legs. God send her a quick voyage."

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, from the general court, to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of EDWARD SPURRIER, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 13th day of February,

A TRACT of land called HERBERT's CARE, containing about 200 acres, taken as the property of WILLIAM PITT GRIFFITH, and sold to satisfy a debt due to ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF and ROBERT DORSEY. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

January 12, 1796. 1

In the LAND-OFFICE, January 1, 1796.

Samuel Swearingen against Edward Day,

THE said EDWARD DAY having entered a caveat against the said SAMUEL SWEARINGEN's certificate of a tract of land called SMITH's FORTUNE, and the said Day having returned a certificate of a resurvey of a tract called HILTON, including the whole of Smith's Fortune, and the said Swearingen being therefore considered to have a caveat against the said Hilton, and the said caveat never having been prosecuted, and the said Swearingen, as it is said, having left the state, it is adjudged and ordered, that unless the said Samuel Swearingen, or his legal representative, shall appear here on the twenty-second day of July next, agreeably to a subpœna this day issued, and then and there support his caveat against the said certificate of Hilton, the same shall be then dismissed; provided the said subpœna be regularly returned by the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time before the twenty-second day of the present month, and continued therein at least three weeks successively.

By order of the Chancellor,

1 JOHN CALLAHAN, Reg. L. O. W. S.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN NORRIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims to make them known, to

MARTIN NORRIS, Administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, West river, Jan. 8, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for dealings with JOHN READ MAGRUDER and SONS, are desired to make payment, their partnership being dissolved this day, those having claims are requested to bring them in for settlement.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Sen.
JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jun.
JAMES ALEXANDER MAGRUDER.

Upper Marlborough, January 1, 1796. 1

A LIST of LETTERS remainining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, which, if not taken up before the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDISON.
Thos. Brown.
Mrs. Susanah Brewer.
Henry Clarvoe.
Benjamin Cawood.
Samuel Crawford, 3 letters.
Nicholas Cracoft.
Edward Edelen, Esq;
Thos. Mudd, near Piscaty.
John Murphey, merchant, Piscaty.
Benjamin Oden.
Leonard Robey, 2 letters.

ISIDORE HARDEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called The ADVENTURE ENLARGED, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

BENJAMIN RISTON.

Anne-Arundel county, January 12, 1796.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN HOSKINS STONE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the executive that Cokesbury college, in the town of Abington, in Harford county, was, on the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, consumed by fire, and that some malicious persons are supposed to have wilfully set fire to the same, and whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrators of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery of the person or persons by whom the said offence may have been committed, provided, that the said person or persons be brought to justice therefor.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

J. H. STONE.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

WHEREAS his excellency JOHN H. STONE, governor of Maryland, has been pleased to nominate and appoint us, referrees, to settle and adjust the proportions of stock of the United States to be transferred to the Patuxent Associators, or their legal representatives, by the trustee of this state, in virtue of a resolution of the last general assembly, Notice is hereby given, that we shall meet at this place on the first Wednesday in February next, for the purposes of adjusting the proportions agreeable to said resolution, and all persons having claims are desired to exhibit them, on or before that day, to us.

J. THOMAS,
R. YOUNG,
G. BISCOE.

2 Nottingham, December 28, 1795.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders on the new subscription to the Patowmack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartshorne*, treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pounds per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR,
} Directors.

2 Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1795.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the middle ferry on Monocacy, Frederick county, about two weeks ago, a negro fellow named JERRY, about 25 years of age, a very stout well made negro, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He was bought of Doctor Davidge last spring, who formerly lived in Annapolis, where this negro was raised, who, in his masters absence to Britain, was hired out to work at brick-making both at Annapolis and Baltimore-town; at one or other of those places it is supposed he may be found. It is supposed that he carried off with him a bay horse and bridle; the horse is about fourteen hands high, and branded on the left buttock something like L. Whosoever takes up the said negro and puts him into gaol in Baltimore or Anne-Arundel county, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home and delivered to me TWELVE DOLLARS.

J. DELAVENCENDIERE.

4X Frederick county, December 1, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 2f

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE and commodious three story brick DWELLING-HOUSE in this city, an excellent stand for the mercantile business, and well calculated for a family.—Inquire of the PRINTERS.

N. B. A pleasing credit will be given to the purchaser.

Annapolis. 2

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795. 1f

BY virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over the eastern branch of Patowmack river, we do hereby give notice, that books will be opened by us in the city of Washington, on the fourth Monday in February next, for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dn.
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER.

2

N. B. The act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Gazette.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber proposes teaching young ladies the GUITAR, both piano and common, also gentlemen the VIOLIN; from his perfect knowledge of both instruments he flatters himself to merit the approbation of the public and give general satisfaction. Those who have a turn for music may be taught to play twelve tunes the first quarter, also to tune their own instruments. The subscriber composes for his pupils little songs and tunes suited to their capacities. Terms are, six dollars entrance, and four dollars a month. Instruments and strings may be had of Mr. CARR, in Baltimore, correspondent of the subscriber's.

JOHN J. ABERCROMBY.

N. B. Mould and dipped tallow CANDLES, of the best quality, equal in looks to white wax, manufactured by A. TRENET, at the house of the subscriber, opposite the Printing-Office, mould at 1/10½ per pound, dipped 2od. ditto.

Annapolis, January 4, 1796. 2

WHEREAS CHARLES COWLEY, late of this county, did, on or about the 30th day of January last, obtain from us two bonds for payment of £.300 and £.350 current money, being for the consideration of part of two tracts or parcels of land, BIRKHEAD'S ADVENTURE and HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT, to which a title cannot be had, therefore we hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment of said bonds, or either of them, as they will not be paid.

CHARLES DRURY,
WILLIAM DRURY.

2

Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1796.

THE creditors of STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, prior to his obtaining an act of insolvency, are desired to take notice, that the subscriber, on the third Monday in February next, at the house of Mr. WHARFE, in the city of Annapolis, will proceed to pay on the claims exhibited in the chancery-office, in proportion to their respective amounts, all monies which he hath received as trustee of said STEWARD.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Trustee of S. STEWARD, jun. an insolvent debtor.

Annapolis, January 4, 1796. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, whether on judgment, bond, bill, note, or open account, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, or to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, on or before the first day of June next, in order for payment, so far as assets have come to the subscriber's hands; those who neglect to bring in their claims will be excluded from any share of the distribution then to be made.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator de bonis non of S. STEWARD, sen.

Annapolis, January 3, 1796. 2

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to make payments by the twentieth day of February next, or suits will be brought against them without respect, and those having claims are requested to make them known by that day.

2 MARIA GAMBRILL, Administratrix.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about twelve and an half hands high, is branded on the near side thus O, she trots and gallops. The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges.

2 CHARLES DRURY.

December 30, 1795.

TAKEN up as a stray, by JOHN DAVIDSON, living at BELL'S plantation, on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, a small black STEER, with some white upon his back, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, and supposed to be about four years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

WHEREAS it has been the common practice of boatmen, who put into Poplar Island harbour, to go ashore a gunning, and cutting timber off Cobler's Neck, without leave or licence, this is therefore to forewarn any boatman whatsoever from trespassing upon said Island or Neck, either by hunting, fowling, or cutting timber, or in any other manner whatsoever, otherwise the transgressors shall be dealt with according to law.

3X WILLIAM SEARS.

Poplar Island, December 23, 1795.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 24, 1795.

On motion, ORDERED, That the register of the land-office for the western shore cause so much of the bill, entitled, An act relative to the proceedings in the court of chancery and in the land-office, as relates to the land-office, to be published for six weeks successively, before the first day of April next, in the Annapolis, Easton, and George-town news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town, and Elizabeth-town news-papers.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

Part of the act relative to the proceedings in the court of chancery and in the land-office.

AND be it enacted, That in case any warrant for surveying or resurveying land hath issued or shall issue, and the same hath been or shall be executed by a deputy of the surveyor, authorised to execute the same, and before a certificate of the survey or resurvey shall be made out and signed by the said surveyor he shall die, the said deputy shall have power, within six months after such death, to make out and sign a plot and special certificate, stating the circumstances of the case, with an affidavit of the truth thereof annexed or endorsed, and the said certificate shall be as good and effectual as if made out and signed by the said surveyor, and if any amendment or correction of the said plot or certificate shall be necessary, the amendment or correction shall be made by the said deputy, or such other person as the chancellor, or the judge of the land-office on the eastern shore, as the case may be, shall think proper.

And be it enacted, That in case any certificate hath been or shall be made out by any county surveyor, authorised to make the same, under a warrant of survey or resurvey, and the same hath been or shall be duly returned, and an order of the chancellor, or judge of the land-office of the eastern shore, hath been or shall be made for correcting the same, and the surveyor hath resigned or shall resign his office without making out a correct certificate, or correcting the original, the chancellor, or judge of the land-office of the eastern shore respectively, on application of the party, and at his own discretion, may order the correction to be made by the said surveyor, and the corrected certificate made out by the said surveyor shall be as good and effectual as if he had not resigned, and he shall be entitled to such fees as to the chancellor, or judge of the land-office for the eastern shore, shall, under all circumstances, appear reasonable, not exceeding the fees established by law.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no original certificate of survey or resurvey under a warrant shall be received in the land-office, unless the same be passed by the examiner-general, and returned to the said office before the first day of July next, or within eighteen months from the date of the warrant, and in case any order hath been made for the correction of any certificate of survey or resurvey under a warrant, the corrected certificate shall not be received into the land-office, unless passed by the examiner (if necessary) and returned before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, and in case any order shall hereafter be made for the correction of any certificate as aforesaid, the corrected certificate shall not be received, unless passed by the examiner (if necessary) and returned within nine months from the date of the order, but nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to extend the time within which a survey or resurvey under a warrant may be made.

And be it enacted, That where any certificate of survey or resurvey shall by the examiner-general be found erroneous, or where, on application of the party, the chancellor, or judge of the land-office on the eastern shore, may think proper to direct the correction of any certificate, and there is not sufficient time for such correction to enable the party to pay the money within the time required by law, on a tender being made of the money due to the treasurer, three months shall be allowed for the correction of such certificate, and being passed by the examiner-general, and payment made within the said three months, the same shall be valid.

And be it enacted, That no certificate of survey or resurvey shall be liable to a warrant of proclamation before the first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That in case any certificate of survey or resurvey already made, or hereafter to be made, hath been or may be returned, by which vacant land may be included, and not compounded for agreeably to law, such survey or resurvey shall be liable to be affected by a proclamation warrant, by any person who shall apply for the same, but no proclamation warrant shall thereafter issue on any survey made or hereafter to be made in this state, unless one tenth part of the land contained in the said survey or resurvey is compounded upon and paid to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, as the case may be, before such warrant shall issue; provided, that the person claiming the said survey or resurvey shall have one day after the said first day of June, or after the expiration of the warrant of such survey or resurveys made, or hereafter to be made, as aforesaid, for a proclamation, to pay and compound on the same, and no application shall be received by the register of the land-office for the western or eastern shore respectively, until after such day of pre-emption shall have expired; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be taken or deemed to affect the right of any person who hath already applied for any proclamation warrant, if such person shall take out the said warrant on or before the first day of April next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of surveyors in returning certificates hereafter to express the quantity and quality of the improvements contained on the land included in the survey or resurvey, and subject to the operation of the warrant, with his opinion of the value of the same, and no exception shall hereafter be taken to any certificate of survey, or resurvey made, or which hereafter may be made, by way of caveat in the land-office, on account of improvements not being returned, provided that nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to affect any case now existing on caveat before the chancellor. 3

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 16th of January next, at the subscriber's dwelling in this city,

SUNDRY articles of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, consisting of beds, chairs, kitchen furniture, &c. belonging to the estate of EDWARD HOLLAND, deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payments, and those having claims to make them known, that they may receive their equal dividend of the said estate.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Administrator.

Annapolis, December 30, 1795. 3X

To be SOLD, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, at PUBLIC SALE, at George-town, on the 15th day of February next,

FIVE country born negro SLAVES, consisting of three men and two women. Six months credit will be given.

3 JOHN M. GANTT, Trustee.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, and branded on the near shoulder with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

3 JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Saint-Mary's county court for a commission to prove the bounds and lines of three tracts of land, lying in Saint-Mary's county, called CHANCE, LINSTEAD and DISCOVERY, agreeable to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

4X ZACHARIAH MATTINGLY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the court of Charles county, at their March term next, for a commission to mark and bound his land called LYNSAY'S SURVEY, lying in Charles county, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding land.

4X JOHN BRENT.

Charles county, December 22, 1795.

THE subscriber, being authorised by Mr. KILTY late clerk of the Council, to receive, for his own use, all fees due for the issuing of militia commission prior to the twenty-second of June last, begs leave respectfully to remind those officers who have not paid the same, that small as the fee is, the aggregate is an object with him, and that he will be very thankful to those who shall be considerate enough to take some convenient method of forwarding to him, at Annapolis, the sums due from them respectively.

7X JOSIAS W. KING.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled.

ELIZABETH THOMAS, Executrix.

December 16, 1795. 3

JAMES WILLIAMS

Have received, by the brig TWO SISTERS, from MADEIRA,

A QUANTITY of old London particular MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality, for particular use, from three to seven years old when shipped, some of which has been a voyage to the Brazil. He has likewise a few pipes of the same quality wine, received about one year since, now in prime order for use, which will be sold by the pipe, half pipe, quarter cask, or gallon.

He has a quantity of fine SALT, superfine and fine FLOUR for sale, and purposes keeping a supply of flour.

He has a handsome COACHEE for sale, with or without a pair of horses.

December 1, 1795. 6X

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.